PROSTRATION OF AUSTRIA—ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS UPON VIRNNA—IMPOSSIBILITY OF DEPENDING THE CITY AGAINST THEM—FRANCIS JOSEPH COMPELLED BY THE NEUSSITIES OF HIS POSITION TO TREAT WITH THE ENEMY—ADMIRABLE STRATEGY OF THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDERS—THE WAR ENDED—PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE—REAUTION OF PEELING AMONG THE VIRNNESS. TION OF PERLING AMONG THE VIENNESS-MAR-

The extent of the paralyzing effect of the rout of Sadowa upon Austria's power to resist the conquering march of the Prussian armies has not yet been fully understood by the public at large. During the continuance of hostilized, the truth in the matter was not likely to be learned from Austriansources of intelligence. The Vienna presswas either silent on the subject or understated from policy the losses and disintegration of the main army and the consequent demoralization of all branches of the Government. But the atter hopelessness of the situation of the Government after the fatal events of the 3 hast, was quickly comprehended and appreciated in all its bearings by the more intelligent portion of the population of this city. The public of the Empire outside of Vienna and of the rest of Europe was deceived for a fortnight after the battle of Sadowa into the belief that the Imperial Government had still recourses in men and other means of beforesive warfare enoughto venture upon, further new trials of arms before humiliating itself completely before its enemy.

aroment had still recources in men and other means of becasive warfare enoughto venture upon, further new trials of arms before humiliating itself completely before its enemy.

This belief was induced mainly by the exagerated Statements of the original strength of the Austrian army at the outbreak of the war that obtained circulation through the Austrian papers, and were generally credited, bilotting exclamations of surprise and admiration from the press on both sides of the Atlantic at the vestness of the mailitary resources developed by the Government, and the readuress with which they were made available in anticipation of the war. It will be remembered that the number of the forces under the command of Gen. Benedek, constituting the Army of the North, waretpresented and believed to be not less than 35,000. But it is a positive not that, when the Prussians entered Bohemia, the segment of the distribution of the war. It will be received the time during the Army of the North, wavetpresented and believed to be not less than 35,000 men (exclusive of the garrisons of Olmutz and other fortresses), with but half of the proper proportion of artillery, remained to stay the advance of the Prussians on Vienna. These figures afford the true key to the desperate step of the Emperor in translaving Venetia to Napoleon, in order to make the Army of the South free to come to the rescue of his capital.

The abandonment of Northern Italy, and the prospect it comed austria the sympathy of the rest of Germany, but for the grievous, incomprehensible blunder of dividing the remanants of the army of the North after the battle of Sadowa, and directing one part of it under the waits of Olmutz, and the other to Vienna. The object of the normant in the direction of the North after the battle of Sadowa, and directing one part of it under the waits of Olmutz, and the received in the first part of the propagation of the Prussians, though the remains of the army of the South from Northern Italy would not venture a direct movement upon the

leaving a small corps of observation to watch the enemy on his left, and commenced a succession of forced marches for Visnas.

It appears that the Austrian Government, immediately open perceiving the purpose of the Prussians to push disparing very probably of its ability of saving Visnas without his troops, it directed him to hurry his command as fast as possible to the capital. But in the course of a recy few days it became known that the Prussians had mosceeded in possessing themselves of the railway and ordered in the course of a recy few days it became known that the Prussians had mosceeded in possessing themselves of the railway and ordered in the course of a recy few days it became known that the Prussian had mosceeded in possessing themselves of the railway and ordered in the course of a recy few days it became known that the Prussian had mosceeded in possessing themselves of the railway and ordered in the course of a recy few days it became known that the Prussian had mosceeded in possessing themselves of the railway and ordered in the force of the force of the railway and ordered in the force of the force

mies, as the impending financial! bankrupter of the employed and political internal reform, in accordance with the promises of the Emperor. The dis aster of Nadowahas not a promise of the Emperor the other day to the Committee of the Common Commeil that had seaght an endiance to press the necessity of inaugurating liberal position measures in compensation of committee of the Common Commeil that had seaght an endiance to press the necessity of inaugurating liberal position of measures in comments of him in imprassive language that the body the committee or percentage of the sacritices of his internal measures of the past, that "It was none of their buts and progressive aspirations of the experience of the last surface o

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OSUBETAIN TONE OF THE KING OF PRUS IA'S SPEECH TO THE CHAMBERS—FRE "INDEMNIS X" IT ASKED POR-THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE GOVERN-MENT—NECESSITY OR CONCIL ATTON—GERMAN

MENT—NECESSITY IOR CONCILEATION—GERMAN ONITY.

Topo Our Special Corresponded.

We had thoped the King's measure, a would relieve our minds, but it is couched in anches attous terms, that we are quite left in the dark on the real intentiops of the Government. It appears deshous of conclitation with the opposition, but little disposed to make material concessions, but little disposed to be public income during four years without the consent of the House of Representatives. This soknowindgm at of a wrong committed, by a roturning victor, appears to them a great condensession; a feeling serious selection by the King himself. Having apoken the great kaphasis, he pronounced the word "indemnity in a book as seembly had not been listening for it with the greatest eagences. It had become known that this group, contained in the original draught, had met with mach opposition. The malprity of the ministry at Berlin, being in the request a bill of indemnity toe great a concession had struck out the word in the copy and to the same purpose, which was not found, restored the

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